

Sept. 2, 1980.

State Dept. of Land Pollution : MADISON CO. 119090
113 W. Main, ROXANA / SCA-BARTO,
Collinsville, Ill. 62234

After reading the enclosed article in the Aug. 27th Edwardsville Journal, I decided to talk to the Environmental people here in the office on North Main St. They said that their place did Lab. work only and advised me to see the office now located north of the Court Square in the old Bank of Edwardsville Bldg. When I got there they gave me your address as such was in your line. So I trust that I have the right office.

I'm wondering if you ever saw the Barton Landfill? It is along Cahokia creek on the west bank of it. How any authorities would consent to let it be put



there is beyond me. And now
to let Missouri bring their stuff
to it because it is closer for them.

As mentioned in the article,
Edwardsville's city water treatment
plant is in the same general area.
There were many people who
objected to having the dump there
in the first place, but it seemed
as if their hands were tied. It
was beyond their conception
having a dump along running
water. Now to permit Missouri
to bring their sewage to it is
also beyond anyone's conception.

It would be well for you to
inspect the whole area on all sides
of the dump or landfill (a better name
for it.) Thank you for doing your duty.

Sincerely,

Dora Bohm

Route 6 Box 30

Edwardsville, Ill.

Area landfill to accept more St. Louis sludge

By LINDA N. WELLER
of the Journal Staff

The Edwardsville city council recently was notified of an additional substance, sewage treatment plant (STP) grit, to be dumped at the SCA-Barton landfill on Wanda Road.

That dumping is pending approval of a supplemental permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

The landfill is located on Wanda Road in Roxana, but Edwardsville was notified, nonetheless, says city clerk Jack Cunningham, "Because it is state law. Landfills could take anything they wanted in the past, until Wilsonville. Now, anything that might affect the water system or surrounding environment--theoretically anything objectionable--they notify all adjoining communities."

Cunningham said the council had the option to object to issuance of such permits by the EPA, but in city

history, "no such action has ever been taken," he said.

The city's water treatment plant on Poag Road is in the same general area, though not in close proximity as the dump. The city's water source is ground water, however, filtering up through porous bottomland sand. City public works director Jerry F. Lavelle said dumping the waste did not pose a danger to the city's water quality: "That is one of those things on which we have to depend on the EPA. What is put into the landfill is not as important as how it is run. Materials must be properly covered, properly compacted. There must be strict conformance to EPA restrictions."

An EPA spokesman also assured residents of areas surrounding the landfill that although the dumping of the grit required special permit, there was no danger of contamination.

"The grit is obtained from raw sewage through various processes," said Dan Flynn, permit manager of special waste unit of the EPA's residual management section. "It consists of rocks, grit, chunks of thread, and some water. There is some bacteria in it, but it is not harmful." Flynn said the grit is mixed with some water, and termed it "sludgy sludge."

The special permit, Flynn explained, is required for "all materials other than household garbage. We call everything special waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous."

Flynn said once the sludge, or sewage treatment plant grit, is dumped operators of the landfill are required to cover it with six inches of dirt before the day's end. The Barton landfill is expected to receive 3,000 cubic yards per year of the grit, said Flynn, originating from the Le May treatment facility (Metropolitan Sewer District) in St. Louis County.

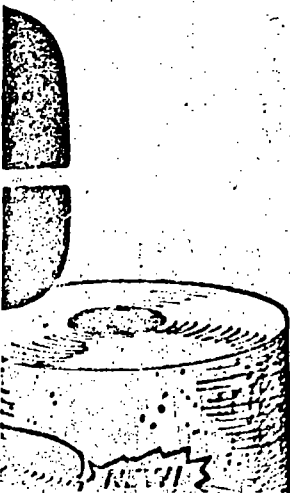
"Landfills in Illinois take most of the waste from St. Louis treatment plants," said Flynn, "because they are the closest and due to the lower prices the landfills charge here."

Flynn continued, "For large volumes of the grit, dumping them in landfills is perfectly fine." He said utilizing the grit for other purposes would be too expensive. Flynn reiterated that risks to the surrounding environment, as far as they know, are close to "none."



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